living remain to many to allow the years

The Leprosy Question.

Considerable attention is given by Mr

Cooper to the presence of leprosy on the

but from observations it may be safely as-

serted that if it is contagious it is not so

n all cases, nor is it necessarily hereditary.

Many instances are recorded where wives have remained with their husbands for

many years without contracting the disease. The disease probably has been inherited in many cases, but usually does not make its appearance until after the sixth

year. In the great majority of cases, how-ever, children born of parents who are lepers are not afflicted with the disease. The disease does not always shorten life, but in most cases the victims do not sur-

vive more than ten years. Conditions of

life must play an important part in the contraction of the disease. Here it is very rarely found among other nationalities than the Hawaiians and Chinese, the Hawaiians far outnumbering all others. Innoculation

probably accounts for the cases occurring among Caucasians. No positive cure for the disease has yet been found, although many remedies have been used to arrest its progress. A receiving hospital is in operation at Kalihi, about two miles from Hono-

lulu, and a permanent hospital has been es-tablished on the northern side of the Is-

land of Molokai. The settlement at Molo-kai is well adapted for the purpose. It

comprises about 8,300 acres and is sur-rounded on three sides by the sea and on

the other by a sheer precipice ranging from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in height. It is inaccessible except from the sea and by single trail cut into the face of the mountains.

this road is approximately 100,000 acres of first-class land. The road connects with

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

lowing mail reports of deaths in the Philip-pines from Gen. Chaffee.

Dysentery-Robinson, Alexander, H. 7th

G, 18th Infantry, August 24; Donley, Owen,

M, 8th Infantry, August 29; Brawster, Ed-

mund B., L. 13th Infantry, September 2;

Escaped deserters, shot and killed by cor-

poral and detail—Hunter, Fred., H. 9th Cavalry, August 27; Stoltz, John, 47th In-

fantry, U. S. V., August 27.

fantry, U. S. V., August 27.

Enteritis—Miner, Geo. S., C. 19th Infantry, August 28; Lundeberg, Emil J., C, 1st

try, August 28; Lundeberg, Emil J., C, 1st Cavairy, August 26.

Typhold fever—Whittington, Jesse, I, 4th Infantry, September 8; Haller, Adolph, A, 6th Infantry, August 21; Lee, Eugene E., sergeant, H, 26th Infantry, September 13; Skibbio, Frank A., sergeant, C, 4th Infantry, September 9; O'Nelll, Henry, 14th Battery F, Artillery, August 15; Carney, Michael, C, 19th Infantry, August 25.

Malarial fever—Slusser, Ernest L., C, 13th Infantry, September 12; Stokes, Frank T., F, 10th Cavairy, August 17; Evans, John W., E, Enginers, August 26.

Sulcide—Duncan, Charles E., B, 3d Infantry, August 18.

Nephritis-Wolferman, Henry F., M. 13th Infantry, September 14: Stone, William P., Art., A, 13th Infantry, September 9; Taylor, Ulysses G., sergeant, K., 26th Infantry,

September 5.
Accidentally killed by train—Kehoe, Jas., B, 3d Infantry, September 8.
Result of gunshot wound in action—Mc-Grew, Judson, B, 1st Infantry, August 5.
Variola—Hattenfield, Thomas C., M, 16th

Infantry, September 6.
Meningitis-Hall, Lary J., E, 3d Cavalry,

September 3.

Tuberculosis—Browning. Thomas M., E.
25th Infantry, September 7; Dean, Guy S.,
contract surgeon, U. S. A., September 15,
Sta Mesa Hospital, Manila, 1:10 a.m.

Fatty degeneration of the heart-Van Du-ter. Walter R., corporal, I, 3d Cavalry,

September 1. Sunstroke—Hill, Stephen, hospital corps,

September 4. Squas Maud, D, 9th

Exhaustion from profound nervous de-pression incident to laccidental P. S. W.

pression incident to lactidental P. S. W. right hand, August 234-Frank, Louis, hospital steward, September 10.

Anemia—Stevenson, George A., C. 21st Infantry, September 15.

Fell from window, lactidental—Nelson, Wm., F, 2d Infantry, September 9.

Ptomaine poisoning Domgan, Charles J., C. 23d Infantry, September 15.

Injuries received from Jumping through second-story window white suffering from delirium tremens—Stealey Elmer E., first sergeant, M, 15th Infantry, September 3.

Montauk Point Suggested.

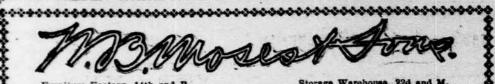
Some officers of the army are in favor

of utilizing a large tract of land on Mon-

tauk Point, L. I., for a joint army and na-

Manager—"Well, have you the program all fixed for next Monday's concert?"
Assistant—"The program's all right, but there's another row among the artistes."
Manager—"What are they quarreling about now?"
Assistant "About the content of the content o

ry, August 18.



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## Furniture Sales.

Price concessions that are rare-brought about by trade circumstances that force the lowest of prices. Samples of Chiffoniers, samples of Dressers, samples of Sideboards, sent us by a manufacturer whose favor we claim through selling so much of his goods. Odd parlor pieces from our regular stock—mostly pieces left from suites. Just a hint or so as to the prices themselves. Three to four times as many pieces in the sale as we are able to quote you in today's list.

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\$21.60 for \$27 Sideboards. Handsome All-quartered Oak Side-boards, with large French bevel plate mirrors. A new design this season.

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\$19.70 for \$25 Sideboards. \$26.95 for \$35 Sideboards. \$25.75 for \$34 Sideboards. \$35 for \$43 Sideboards. -Quartered oak, beautifully polished-large French bevel plate mirrors per-

\$18.60 for \$24 Sideboards. —Solid oak — attractive design — good construction and highly polished—French bevel plate mirrors.

\$26.50 for \$35 Sideboards. \$37.50 for \$44 Sideboards. \$43.75 for \$58 Sideboards.

#### CHIFFONIER SAMPLES.

\$5.00 for \$8.00 Chiffonier. \$10.95 for \$13.50 Chiffonier. \$11.00 for \$13.50 Chiffonier. \$13.45 for \$18.00 Chiffonier. \$13.50 for \$17.00 Chiffonier. \$14.85 for \$19.00 Chiffonier. \$17.50 for \$22.00 Chiffonier.

\$18.80 for \$23.00 Chiffonier. \$26.25 for \$33.00 Chiffonier. \$27.95 for \$35.00 Chiffonier. \$29.75 for \$40.00 Chiffonier. \$43.75 for \$65.00 Chiffonier. \$65.00 for \$90.00 Chiffonier. \$68.00 for \$90.00 Chiffonier.

#### DRESSER SAMPLES.

\$7.10 for \$9.00 Dresser. \$13.00 for \$16.00 Dresser. \$18.45 for \$21.00 Dresser. \$21.25 for \$25.00 Dresser. \$17.50 for \$22.00 Dresser. \$22.50 for \$29.00 Dresser. \$22.90 for \$28.00 Dresser. \$26.65 for \$35.00 Dresser. \$26.25 for \$32.00 Dresser.

\$26.90 for \$33.00 Dresser. \$27.00 for \$35.00 Dresser. \$22.00 for \$27.00 Dresser. \$34.90 for \$45.00 Dresser. \$42.50 for \$55.00 Dresser. \$45.00 for \$57.00 Dresser. \$47.50 for \$60.00 Dresser. \$49.00 for \$72.00 Dresser. \$59.00 for \$80.00 Dresser.

#### ODD PARLOR PIECES.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUITE,
UPHOLSTERED IN TAPESTRY,
Arm Chair. Was \$20. Now. \$16.90
Divan. Was \$32. Now. \$26
Side Chair. Was \$13. Now. \$19 2-PIECE INLAID PARLOR SUITES, UPHOLSTERED IN DAMASK AND TAPES-Divans. Were \$17.50. Now.....\$14.95 Side Chairs. Were \$5.50. Now....\$4.45

Divan, was \$20. Now...\$12.50 Platform Rocker, was \$15.

Now..... \$8.90 Side Chair, was \$10. Now.\$6.75 Window Seat, was \$8. Now.\$4 Rocker, was \$30. Now....\$20 Sofa, was \$33. Now.....\$22 Side Chair, was \$10.50. Now..... \$6.95

3-PIECE OVERSTUFFED PARLOR SUITE. 3-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, UPHOLSTERED IN DAMASK. Sofa. Was \$75. Now...... Arm Chair. Was \$45. Now... Side Chair. Was \$30. Now...

Side Chair, was \$6.50. Now \$3.75 Side Chair, was \$18. Now. . \$12 Side Chair, was \$5. Now.\$3.35 Side Chair, was \$20. Now. .\$10 Side Chair, was \$18. Now. .\$9 Sofa, was \$85. Now....\$49.50 Side Chair, was \$35. Now.\$20 Arm Chair, was \$36. Now.\$25

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60 bu. Large Coke, delivered \$4.10
25 bu. Crushed Coke, deliv'd \$2.50
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60 bu. Crushed Coke, deliv'd \$5.30

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#### AFFAIRS IN HAWAII

Report of H. E. Cooper, the Acting Governor.

**VOLUME OF COMMERCE GRATIFYING** 

Recoinage and Limited Chinese Immigration Urged.

DECREASE IN THE NATIVES

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, just made public, Acting Governor Henry E. Cooper of Hawaii says there has been for many years a steady decrease in the number of Hawaiians. Although there has been an increase in the number of part Hawaiians the total of those of Hawalian descent still shows a decrease. Many reasons have been assigned for this, but the statistics show that many Hawaiians die before maturity, and large families are rarely found. At one time infanticide was practiced to an alarming extent, and the gregarious tendency of the Hawalians has also proved detrimental, for it is in the large centers where the decrease is the most rapid. The census of 1896 showed that there were 39,504 Hawaiians, while according to the census of

1900 there were only 37,669. Coinage and Immigration.

Authority for the conversion of all Hawaiian silver coins into corresponding coins of the United States, and for the immigration of a limited number of Chinese laborers, conditioned upon their engaging in agricultural pursuits only during their residence in the territory, and their return to their own country upon ceasing to be farmers, are the chief recommendations of

the acting governor.
Other recommendations are that an expert forester be maintained at the islands until such time as he may be able to make a full report upon the conditions of the forests and make his recommendations for forests and make his recommendations for their conservation and extension; that a special agent of the fish commission be stationed at Honolulu, and that proper re-strictive measures be put in force at an early day to prevent the wanton destruc-tion of the food fishes of the territory; that a site be purchased and a federal building be erected in Honolulu for the accommodation of the federal court, jost office, custom house and federal officials; that Congress be requested to authorize the granting of licenses to divert water from lands where it is of no avail to arid sections that are otherwise adapted to agricultural purposes; that Congress authorize the retention by the territory of a sufficient amount of the receipts of the custom house for the payment of any judgment awarded by the commission on fire claims; that Congress authorize the appointment of a deputy secretary of the ter-ritory, to act during the absence or disability of the secretary of the territory for territorial purposes only; that regulations be authorized so that statistics may be available showing shipments between the mainland and the islands. At present there is no adequate means of knowing what the trade with the islands amounts to."

The immigration to the territory for the year ended June 30, 1901, was 705, of whom 390 were Japanese, 197 English, 61 Portuguese and 18 German, with a scattering from other countries. The population of Hawaii in 1900, exclusive of 274 persons in the military and naval service of the United States, was 153,727.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to public lands. Mr. Cooper says the distinction between crown and governments lands no longer exists.

The volume of commerce to the credit of the territory is, Mr. Cooper says, very satisfactory. Since June 14, 1900, when Ha-

isfactory. Since June 14, 1900, when Hawali became an organized territory, no en-try has been required when either shipped to or from the mainland. For this reason it is not practicable to give an accurate account of the amount of American goods that have entered the territory. Some reg-ulation, or possibly an act of Congress, should be passed to remedy this defect, for it seems of great importance to know what becomes of American products. In 1809 the imports from the United States amounted to \$15.020,830; from foreign countries, \$4,038,775, making a total of \$19,050,605. Of the total amount exported the United States received \$22,517,758; all foreign countries, \$110.082.

Greater harbor facilities are urgently needed at all the ports of entry. At Hono-lulu many vessels are detained far beyond the number of days stipulated in the charter, with the consequent increased ex-penses. An appropriation for the improve-ment of Honolulu and Hilo harbors has

Sources of Revenue.

The principal sources of revenue are from taxes levied upon real and personal property, the sale of territorial internal revenue stamps, license fees, penalties and costs in civil and criminal actions, inheritance tax, rates from waterworks, rents from land and land sales.

Taxes levied upon real and personal prop-erty are limited to 1 per cent per annum upon the assessed value. Assessments, however, are made upon the basis of actual cash value. The method of assessing enterprises for profit as a whole has made a considerable increase in the value of taxable property. In this way the earning capacity of corporations is a factor in increasing the expectation. creasing the amount of money contributed by the plantations. Formerly each item of by the plantations. Formerly each item of property belonging to an estate was assessed at its cash value, irrespective of its value when combined with the other items. It can readily be seen that the mill and other machinery for producing sugar are of small comparative value as single and detached items, but when taken as a whole in connection with the land and other property the value is much greater.

An income tax of 2 per cent was passed by the legislature at its first session, 1901. The validity of the law was contested, but the supreme court of the territory sustained the law. This tax will probably produce about \$500,000 per annum.

duce about \$500,000 per annum.
"In eradicating the bubonic plague in the

"In eradicating the bubonic plague in the winter of 1890 expenses were incurred amounting to \$720,488.07." Mr. Cooper says. "While the determination of the fire claims will add another large amount to be met out of the revenues of the territory, if no assistance is forthcoming, it is suggested that Congress be asked to authorize a contribution toward the payment of these tribution toward the payment of these heavy financial engagements. The retention by the territory of the income derived from the receipts of the custom house in from the receipts of the custom house in the district appeals to one as a proper and just method of granting such relief. Cus-toms duties are an indirect tax upon the people. Why not, then, permit them to be used in this instance for the benefit of the people who have already paid large sums in the suppression of the dread disease for the common good?"

Political Conditions. The first territorial election was held on the 6th of November, 1900, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the home rule party; they electing their delegate to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses, nine of the fifteen senators and twenty-two representatives out of a total of thirty. Before the passage of the organic act stalements were made that the great majority of the native Hawalians would not ally themselves with either the republican or democratic parties, but would form a party pledged to principles opposed to the administration as it existed at that time; in other words, that the principles of "home rule" or "Hawali for the Hawalians" should prevail. This was not taken seriously by overwhelming victory for the home rule rule" or "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" should prevail. This was not taken seriously by the leaders of the republican or democratic parties, but it was confidently expected that a proselyting campaign would be successful. As the registration of voters progressed it became evident that the practically free franchise created by the organic act would be generally availed of by native Hawaiians, as the right to substitute the Hawaiian for the English language as an educational qualification made it easy for them to do so. Notwithstanding a most vigorous campaign by both democrats and republicans, the triumph of the home rule party was complete. Of a total registration of 11,248 voters 10,103 votes were cast.

life and custom went out with the abroga-tion of monarchy, enough of the charms of

living remain to many to allow the years to roll by as if one were engaged in regular pursuit of pleasure rather than the serious duties of life. It must be admitted that there are those who find themselves in the whirl and bustle of business and slaves to exacting cares and responsibilities, but this condition is largely one of their own seeking and foreign to the natural requirements of the country. Those who appreciate life freed from its more rigid conventionalities will find Hawaii a fascinating resort and a delightful home."

The raising of stock has received new life during the past two years owing to the great advances in the price of meat. The production of milk is very expensive, for all the bran, middlings and other foodstuffs have to be shipped from the mainland. Sorghum and alfalfa are grown for fodder, but these are insufficient to produce a good flow of milk, unless combined with other food. Milk sells at retail for 10 and 12 cents a quart.

The progress of public instruction has Lumber Acreage of the South Has Great Value.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF FORESTRY

Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin Almost Exhausted.

IMPROVED METHODS IN USE

cents a quart.

The progress of public instruction has been upon the whole satisfactory, although the department has been seriously hampered for want of sufficient funds for the erection of necessary school buildings to accommodate the increasing school popula-The bureau of forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture continues to receive requests for advice and assistance in the management of private woodlands in the south. One of the latest requests is for a working plan for 1,000,000 acres of longleaf pine land in southeastern Texas, the property of the Kirby Lumber slands. There is still some controversy as Company and the Houston Oil Company of to whether or not the disease is contagious,

Texas. The holdings of these companies cover about 80 per cent of the virgin forest of longleaf pine in Texas. The officials state they are anxious to exploit their forests on scientific lines, cutting the merchantable timber in such a way as to insure protection to the young growth. A preliminary examination of this large tract will be made during the winter by agents of the bureau. This large area of timber land, if handled on the lines which the bureau will advise, is expected to prove to be one of the most interesting undertakings in the line of forestry by private owners yet at-tempted in the United States.

Recent Requests From the South. "The above request for assistance is but one of a number that have recently been received by the bureau of forestry," reads a report just issued by the Agricultural Department. "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has asked for a working plan for its tract of 125,000 acres of mixed hard and soft woods, situated in Nickolas and Pocahontas counties, southeastern West Virginia. Burton & Co. have asked for an examination of their tract of 25,000 acres of pine land situated in Berkeley county, South Crolina. The East Ten essee Iron and Coal Company, owning 60,000 acres of hardwoods in the Cumberland trail cut into the face of the mountains. No one is allowed to visit the settlement except by permission of the board of health. No one who has made a trip to the settlement at Molokai can truly say that he would care to go again unless duty called him there; yet the inhabitants, in spite of their terrible affliction, are almost universally happy and contented. By a diligent enforcement of the law strong hopes are entertained that the disease will be eradicated from the islands soon.

The Hilo Rallway Commany chartered. mountains, desires to cut its timber on con-servative lines, and has requested a pre-

liminary examination of its tract.

"From North Carolina comes a request from Mr. Hugh McRae, for advice in the handling of 16,000 acres of hardwood situated near Grandfather mountain. A request has been received from the Georgia Iron and Coal Company with headerstern. Iron and Coal Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. This company desires advice in the handling of two tracts; one of 16,000 acres in Bartow county, and the other of 30,000 acres in Dade county. An examination is also asked for by another firm for 16,000 acres of pine land in Polk county, Ga. Agents of the bureau of forgetry will inspect these tracter to confirm the county. estry will inspect these tracts at an early date.
"A working plan is to be made this win-

cated from the islands soon.

The Hilo Rallway Company, chartered May 28, 1899, has built tracks from Waiakea, at the east side of Hilo harbor, to Kapoho, in the district of Puna, a distance of twenty-four miles. The Kohala and Hilo Railway Company has surveyed the line of road from the city of Hilo via Hakalau, Laupahoehoe, Ookala, Kukuihaele and Waimea to the port of Mahukona, in the district of North Kohala, a distance of ninety-nine and three-fourths miles. The area continuous to the line of this road and contributory thereto now under successful cultivation is some 60,000 acres. The additional area of land which will derive benefit from the construction of this road is approximately 100,000 acres of ter by the bureau of forestry for the wood-lands belonging to the Okeetes Club, the preliminary examination having already been made. This tract is located in Beaufort and Hampton counties, South Carolina, and contains 60,000 acres of longical pine

A Wide Acreage Controlled.

"The foregoing include only the most recent requests for assistance from private twenty-one sugar plantations, the product of which is about 100,000 tons of sugar anowners in the south. The bureau for more than a year past has been co-operating The estimates for appropriations required for the next fiscal year agreemate \$1,412,444. in the handling of timber tracts in that section. At Sewanee, Tenn., the domain of the University of the South, consisting bered according to a working plan made by the agents of the bureau. A working plan has also been completed for 100,000 acres of pine lands in Arkansas, belonging to the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company of Pine Bluff. Another interesting piece of work just completed by the bureau is a working plan for a tract of 60,000 acres in southeastern Missouri, belonging to the Dooring Horvester Company (Chicago and Chicago and Company). Infantry, September 1; Lotteer, Elwin F., Deering Harvester Company of Chicago.
"During the summer the agents of the mund B., L., 13th Infantry, September 2;
Boettger, Chas. T., chief trumpeter, band,
4th Cavalry, September 1; Apple, Oda, K,
3d Cavalry, August 28; Orr, John C., captain, assistant surgeon U. S. V., September
12, Tucuran, Mindanao, 6:30 a.m., Fotsch,
Chas., A, 6th Cavalry, September 17; Robholz, Eugene A., M, 1st Cavalry, August
11; Parker, Geo. L., K, 18th Infantry, September 3; O'Connell, Morgan J., corporal,
M, Sth Cavalry, August 20.
Diarrhoea—Dailey, Howard M., H, 6th
Cavalry, September 17; Holmes, Stephen J.,
D, 15th Infantry, July 13.
Drowned, bodies recovered—O'Neill, Thos.,
corporal, C, 15th Infantry, July 24; Naudain, John N., corporal, L, 10th Infantry,
August 27; Elmer, Cordello D., musician,
D, 30th Infantry, September 1; Harris
John W., sergeant, E, 6th Cavalry, September 3. "During the summer the agents of the bureau of forestry have been at work collecting the necessary data for a working plan for \$5,000 acres in Polk and Monroe counties, east Tennessee. This tract is the property of United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, and the timber consists of a wide range of hardwoods. A working plan has also been made during the past field season for a tract of \$60,000 acres in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee.

mountains of Tennessee Southern States Interested.

"In October, 1898," continues the report, 'the United States Department of Agriculture, through its division of forestry, first offered to give practical assistance to farmers, lumbermen and others in the handling of their forest lands. The response to this offer was immediate, and in three years private owners of over 4,000,000 acres of woodland have availed themselves of the opportunity.

"In no part of the country is wider interest being shown in conservative forest management by private owners, than in the southern states. Up to date the amount of private lands in the south, for which advice in handling has been asked of the bureau, is 1,534,000 acres, and a very large part of the work which will be done by the bureau for private owners in the immediate

bureau for private owners in the immediate future will be in that section.

"The industrial development of the south on all sides during the last ten years has been remarkable, but no single industry has made greater strides than the lumber business. This is not surprising when it is considered that the southern states contain a greater percentage of forest area than any other section of the United States. The south has become a very important The south has become a very important factor in the lumber markets of the world, not only through its wealth of forests, but from the fact that it has unusually good from the fact that it has unusually good transportation facilities. In reaching the home markets southern lumbermen have the advantage of a number of excellent railroad systems to handle their products and such important seaports as Norfeik, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston provide excellent outlets through which to reach the foreign markets.

New Fields Opened.

"Within recent years many lumbermen from the north have been attracted to the southern field; the forests of Pennsylvania. Michigan and Wisconsin having been almost exhausted, many of the leading woodmen of those states are now engaged in cutting timber in the south. The forests of the three states just mentioned were once considered inexhaustfole, but once lumbering begins in earnest no forest area is inexhaustible. The present condition of the forests in many northern and eastern states is sufficient evidence on this point. "The south now has a great army of lumbermen cutting away its forests, and in spite of their great extent, unless the cutting is done on conservative lines, the day is not far distant when the conditions day is not far distant when the conditions now existing in the north and east will be found there also. For this reason it is encouraging to see the interest in practical forestry displayed by the owners of private timber lands. This tendency to cut timber conservatively, looking to the future value of the forests as well as to present profits, must be the safeguard. Conservative methods are now being taken up in the north when almost too late, and it will be greatly to the credit of southern lumbermen of their forests.

to the credit of southern lumbermen (if they begin the protection of their forests in time, taking to heart the sad experience of people in other sections.

"In addition to more than a million and a half acres of private forest land in the south, the bureau of forestry has requests for the handling of more than 2,500,000 acres in other sections. Added to this are nearly 50,000,000 acres of United States forest reserves and state lands, for which the bureau is asked for technical assistance from time to time.

"Not only have the people throughout the country shown interest in practical forestry, but Congress at its last session so far recognized the importance of the government's work in this line as to raise the division of forestry to the rank of a bureau. tional guard encampment and as one of the three sites authorized by the last Congress for that purpose. The suggestion has been made that the proving ground at Sandy Hook be transferred to Montauk Point, where the geographical facilities are better adapted than at Sandy Hook for the dring of guns and other ordnance tests.

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Silk Department which cannot be duplicated by any house in the

20-inch Colored Taffetas, a full line of colorings, including black, white and cream; the goods originally sold for 69c. and 75c. Special 49c.

A full assortment of Figured Louisines, in a large variety of colorings and designs; for street or evening wear. \$1 value. Special price, 59c.

A few specials in Black Peau de Soie:

89c. value..... 75c. yard \$1.00 value...... 89c. yard \$1.19 value..... 98c. yard \$1.50 value......\$1.23 yard \$2.00 value......\$1.49 yard

We carry the most complete line of Black Guaranteed Taffetas in the city. Below we will give you an idea of a few spe-

19-inch, 75c. value. 65c. yard 21-inch, 85c. value. 75c. yard 36-inch, \$1.00 value. 89c. yard 36-inch, \$1.39 value. \$1.25 yard 36-inch, \$1.50 value.\$1.39 vard 36-inch, \$1.75 value . \$1.50 yard 54-inch, \$2.50 value. \$1.98 vard

These Taffetas are guaranteed to wear.

Colored Satin Liberties, in most every conceivable shade -black, white, cream, old rose, castor, tan, blue, light and dark helio, and a good many others; \$1 value. Special, yard.... 69c.

#### The Ready-to-Wear Department Has Many Attractive Offerings. WISHING TO INTRODUCE OUR

FUR DEPARTMENT

1901-1902

you here to inspect our qualities by offer-ing special inducements to you in the highest grade of Furs. Our skins are WELL SELECTED, and with each sale made you have the guarantee that OURS are the best obtainable for the least

JACKETS, beautiful \$56.00 Compare with \$100 garments elsewhere.

BEST QUALITY SEAL SEAL SACKETS, beautiful \$29.00 Compare with \$45 garments elsewhere.

Cinnamon Bear Sets, very large must and boa—the boa is full 3½ \$72.00 yards long. Special Brown Bear Sets, muff and boa,

Electric Seal Jackets, beautifully lined with \$12.98

FUR SCARFS, WITH SIX 70C. We guarantee these worth \$2. Gray Ostrich Feather Boas, 11/4 and 11/4 yards long.

\$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$19.50. We claim our Feather Boas are FULLER and made of better stock than others' at

We also call special attention to our Children's Suit Department; size 6, 8, 10 and 12. Special low prices prevail. As. to see our Child's 98c. Dress; worth \$1.50.

Ulsters in the greatest assortment shown hereabouts. Prices lower than those elsewhere. We are showing a new style Long Ulster, the very newest shape, in \$5.98 Oxford gray.

Worth \$10.

Ulsters up to \$59.50; loose black, half tight and tight fitting.

Ladies' Black Jackets, lined throughout with black satin material \$7.98 of good quality kersey. Our \$7.98 worth \$12.50.

#### One-Day Specials in Domestics.

1 case yard-wide "Old Glory" Bleach-ed Muslin, recommended especially for family use.

\$42.50 and \$52.50.

Special Price, 7c. 50 dozen S1x90 Sheets, the largest size or double beds; made by Pequot mills.

45c. Each.

25 dozen 42x72 Hemstitched Bolster Cases, usually sell for 40c. To close out— 25c. Each.

50 pieces 4-4 Percales, in light principally; our 123<sub>2</sub>c. kind we desire to close out for less than cost— 8c. per Vard.

### Lansburgh & Bro., 420 to 426 7th Street.

GAS LOGS.

ANDIRONS.

## Gas Heaters.

We have a full line of Cylinder Heaters; sizes to take the chill off the room, also to heat small room. \$1.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.00.

## Gas Radiators.

The low Radiator for heating the bath or small rooms; larger sizes for the bed rooms. Both nickel and aluminum finish. \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50.

## Oil Stoves.

Just the thing to heat a room in the most economical way. All sizes. \$2.85, \$3.50, \$4.25, \$4.75.

## Lamps.

We have them for every purpose, including the small Night Lamp and the Kitchen Lamp. Also a line of fine new Parlor Lamps. . Best Reading Lamp, complete, \$1.50.

## C. A. Muddiman & Co.,

616 12tin St. A Chimney for Every Lamp. Gas Drop Lights. 80 Sizes of Lamp Wicks.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack of the navy has been appointed judge advocate of the court martial ordered to meet at New York on the 12th instant for the trial of Col. Robert L. Meade of the marine corps on charges of intoxication and false testimany. Major Lincoln Karmany of the marine corps, who was originally assigned to duty as judge advocate of this court, was relieved at his own request. In making his request Major Karmany explained that he had already served in an advisory capacity with Messrs Coudert Bros. of New York, who have been retained as counsed for Col. Meade.

Court-Martial of Lieut. Harlee. Lieut. William C. Harlee, U. S. M. C., on a wharf in Manila recently directed a Filipino boy to take up and carry his gripsack. The boy could not speak English, so did not understand the order and moved off. The lieutenant thought this insolent, and proceeded to thrash the boy soundly with his walking stick. For this he was courtmartialed and the proceedings have just reached Washington. The lieutenant was

# MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumattem Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guess-work about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any illeffects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, 25c. vial. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia. BUNTON'S INHALER CURES CATARRE

Were cast.

General Conditions.

Mr. Cooper presents the following agreeable picture of life in Hawaii:

"While some of the picturesquences of life to appear."—Tit-Bits.

Assistant—"The program's all right, but there's another row among the artistes."

Manager—"What are they quarreling about now?"

Assistant—"About whose turn it is to be too life to appear."—Tit-Bits.

The annual appropriation was also increased from \$88,520 in 1990 to \$185,440 in life as to raise the file declared to be entirely too lenient. In his found gullty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; he is suspended from duty for three months with loss of half pay, amounting to \$206, and he is to be slight provocation from an ignorant personnel." publicly reprimanded. Admiral Remey was not satisfied with the sentence, which he declared to be entirely too lenient. In his indorsement he regrets that the accused